Table 4.

Results of forecasting investments in innovations according to the model (2)

Forecast period	Forecast of investment in innovations, mln. ₸	Lower bound of the forecast	Upper bound of the forecast
2020	8381,2	1546,2	31849,5
2021	9482,2	1786,5	37773,6
2022	10224,3	2098,9	40448,4
2023	10723,6	2013,2	41784,3

It should be noted that the forecast presented in table 4 is quite "cautious" and assumes a slight increase, although the upper limit of the confidence interval indicates that by 2023 investment in innovations in the region can reach 41784.3 million tenge.

The decline in oil production has led to negative consequences not only in the region's exports but also in the gross regional product. For several years the region had the worst indicators in the republic [2].

The results obtained:

1)The export of the Kyzylorda region decreased during the period under review. At the same time significant efforts have been made in the region over the past decade to develop innovative activities which have resulted in a significant increase in investment in innovations, especially in 2016-2018.

2)The results of export forecasting of the Kyzylorda region of the Republic of Kazakhstan are presented. The export volume forecast showed an increase in export volumes in the following years (2020-2024) due to an increase in investment in innovative products. The results of forecasting under various scenarios of the situation development described on the basis of a dichotomous variable are presented.

3)The dynamics of investments in innovations in the Kyzylorda region is considered, a model is constructed and a forecast of the volume of investments in innovations is made, a further increase in the volume of investments in innovative products is shown.

References

1.Itogi social'no-jekonomicheskogo razvitija Kyzylordinskoj oblasti v 2019 godu. [The results of the socio-economic development of the Kyzylorda region in 2019] Rezhim dostupa [Available from]: https://kzvesti.kz/kv/frontpage/45070-itogi-socialno-ekonomicheskogo-razvitiya-kyzylordinskoy-oblasti-v-2019-godu.html. (In Russ).

2.Kazakhstan Respublikasy Strategiyalyk zhosparlau zhyane reformalar agenttigi ulttyk statistika byurosy. [Agency for Strategic planning and reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan Bureau of National statistics] Rezhim dostupa [Available from]: https://stat.gov.kz/official/industry/11/statistic/6. (In Kazakh).

3.Polovnikov D.S., Kolpakov, I.Ju. Prilozhenija modeli avtoregressii i prointegrirovannogo skol'zjashhego srednego (ARPSS) v jekonomicheskih processah [Applications of the autoregression model and the integrated moving average (ARPSS) in economic processes] № 7. Fundamental'nye issledovanija [Fundamental Research]; 2020. p. 90-95. (In Russ).

4.Semenova V.P. Primenenie programmnogo produkta GRETL v statisticheskih issledovanijah. [Application of the GRETL software product in statistical research] № 2. Sinergija Nauk [Synergy of Sciences]; 2016. p. 56-77. (In Russ).

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

DOI: 10.31618/ESU.2413-9335.2021.1.90.1447

Aigbedion Elvis Osaze
Master's student of the Department of Economic Theory EI
«Grodno State Agrarian University»
Hanchar Andrei I.
Head of the Department Economic Theory EI
«Grodno State Agrarian University»
Grodno, Belarus

ABSTRACT

The article analyses Nigeria's socio-economic performance. The main attention is paid to the influence of natural and geopolitical conditions on the development of the country's economy. At the same time, the researchers' attention is focused on the health situation, energy development, the number and composition of Nigeria's population, and the reasons for population migration.

Keywords: Africa, Nigeria, development, socio-economic, GDP, inflation, unemployment, imports, exports.

Nigeria is a country in West Africa at the Gulf of Guinea. The land has a total area of 923,770 km² (356,669 mi²) and a total coastline of 853 km (530.0 mi). This land area is approximately 133% of the area of Texas. Nigeria is thus one of the largest countries in Africa and the 32nd biggest in the world. It is comparatively low at an average elevation of 380

meters above sea level. The highest mountain peak (Chappal Waddi) is at 2,419 meters.

The country has about 20 islands. There are direct national borders with the 4 neighbouring countries Benin, Cameroon, Chad and Niger. The distance between New York City and the Capital Abuja is about 8,640 km (5,369 mi) [1].



Figure 1 – The Federal Republic of Nigeria

In Nigeria, as in all equatorial countries, there is a tropical climate. Unlike in Europe or the USA, there is almost no difference between the seasons. The daylight hours vary little, and the temperature differences between summer and winter are also lesser. Depending on the season, the average daytime temperatures range between 30 and 37 degrees. In some parts of the country the temperature raises up to 43 °C. In the colder months and depending in the region, the temperature lowers down to 18°C in a month's average.

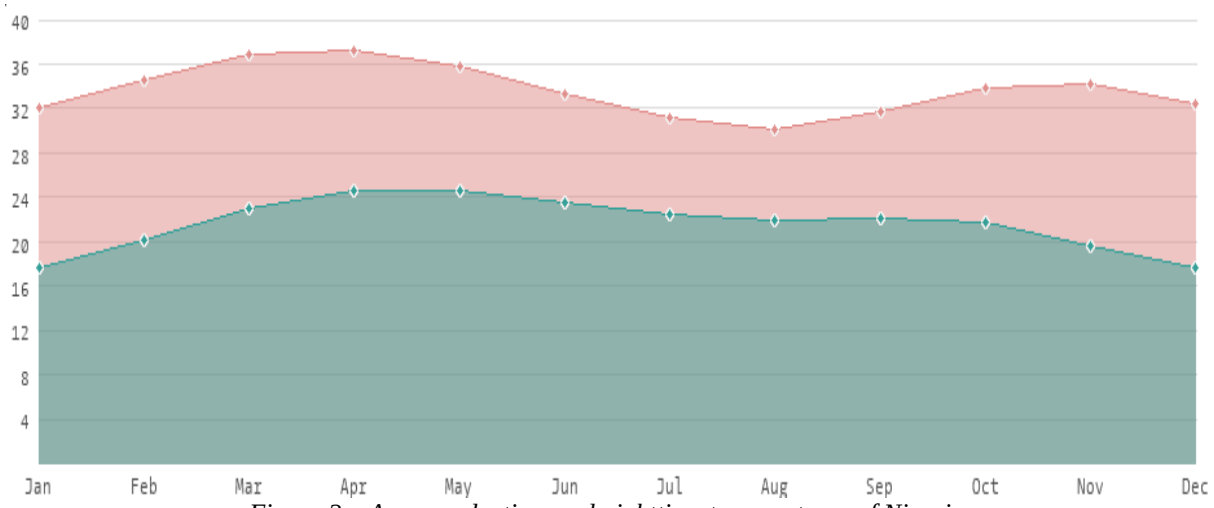


Figure 2 – Average daytime and nighttime temperatures of Nigeria

With a yearly average of 34 °C the climate in Nigeria ist warm, but has only a few really tropical and sticky months. It is warm to hot all year round and invites to bathe at average water temperatures of 27 degrees. Dued to the lesser rain the best time for traveling is from November to April. Sometimes humidity ist unpleasantly high from July to September. The most rain days occur from from June to October.



Figure 3 – The climate in Nigeria

The hottest temperature measured from 1952 to April 2021 was reported by the Yola weather station. In April 2010 the record temperature of 46.4 °C was reported here. The hottest summer from July to September, based on all 10 weather stations in Nigeria below 1290 metres altitude, was recorded in 1981 with an average temperature of 26.9 °C. This average temperature will normally be measured every 4 to 6 hours, thus also including the nights. Normally, this value is 25.7 degrees Celsius.

The coldest day in these 69 years was reported by the weather station Yola. Here the temperature dropped to 11.1 °C in November 2015. Yola lies at an altitude of 186 meters above sea level. The coldest winter (January to March) was in 1957 with an average temperature of 26.6 °C. In Nigeria, it is usual to have about 1.1 degrees more at 27.6 °C for this three-month period.

The most precipitation fell in Juli 1955. With 25.8 mm per day, the Port Harcourt weather station recorded the highest monthly average of the last 69 years. Incidentally, the region with the most rainfall for the whole year is around Port Harcourt. The driest region is near Maiduguri [2].

The essential economic performance of a country is reflected by the gross domestic product. So the total of all goods and services sold. Worldwide gross domestic product in 2020 was at about 10.922 US Dollar per capita. In contrast, the GDP in Nigeria reached 2.097 US dollars per inhabitant, or 432.29 bn US Dollar in the whole country. Nigeria is therefore currently ranked 25 of the major economies. If this is calculated per inhabitant taking into account the purchasing power parity, then Nigeria is in the list of the world's richest countries in place 129.

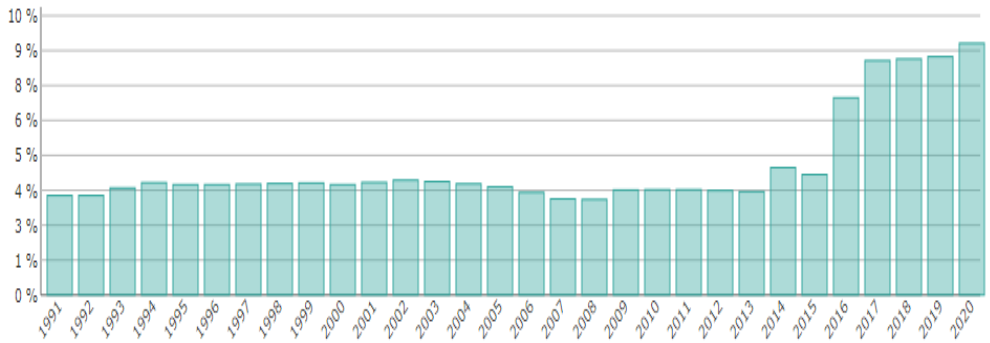


Figure 4 – Unemployment rates in percent 1991-2020

Inflation in Nigeria was in 2019 at around 11.40%. For the the EU, the average of the same was year at 0.50%. Compared to Germany, the prices for convenience goods are approximately 60.87% lower. The Corruption Perceptions Index for the public sector counts 25 and is compared to other countries very bad.

	Nigeria Total	Nigeria per capita	EU Total	EU per capita
GDP	432.29 bn USD	2,097.09 USD	15,192.65 tn USD	29,499.72 USD
Gross national product	412.81 bn USD	2,002.55 USD	16,012.29 tn USD	31,091.23 USD

Figure 5 – Economic performance 2020

The largest company in Nigeria is Halyk Bank with a market capitalization of 1,169.00 bn Dollar. It is the only company in the country to be included in the "Forbes Global 2000" list in 2020. This independent list annually publishes the 2000 largest companies worldwide, with Zenith Bank Bank ranking 1842nd last year [3].

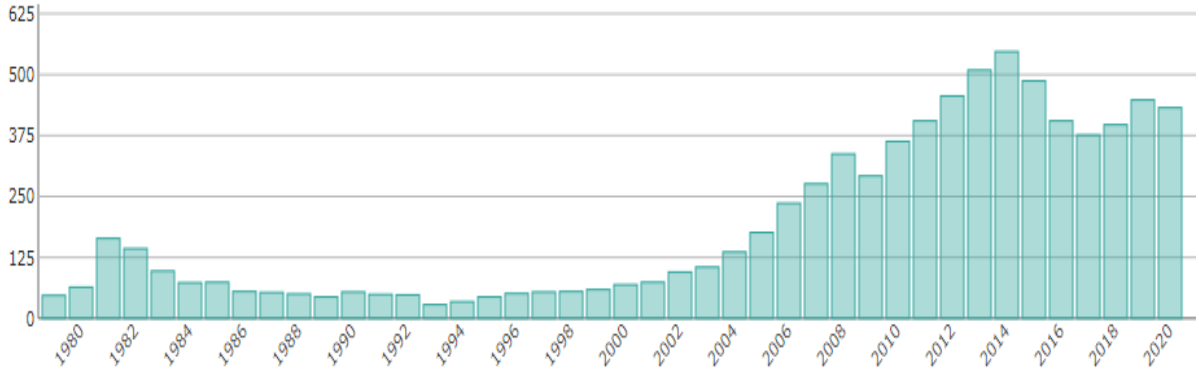


Figure 6 – Development of the Gross domestic product in billion US Dollar 1979–2020

The inflation rate for consumer prices in Nigeria moved over the past 40 years between 5.4% and 72.8%. For 2019, an inflation rate of 11.4% was calculated.

During the observation period from 1979 to 2019, the average inflation rate was 19.2% per year. Overall, the price increase was 80,304.39 %. An item that cost 100 Naira in 1979 was so charged 80,404.39 Naira in the beginning of 2020.

In only a very few countries, the price increase is that high. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) of 72.8% in 1995 means, that compared to the previous year all prices have been increased by an average of 72.8%. In comparison to other countries, the drastic price increases are no longer on average. Usually this is a sign of political and economic turmoil [4].

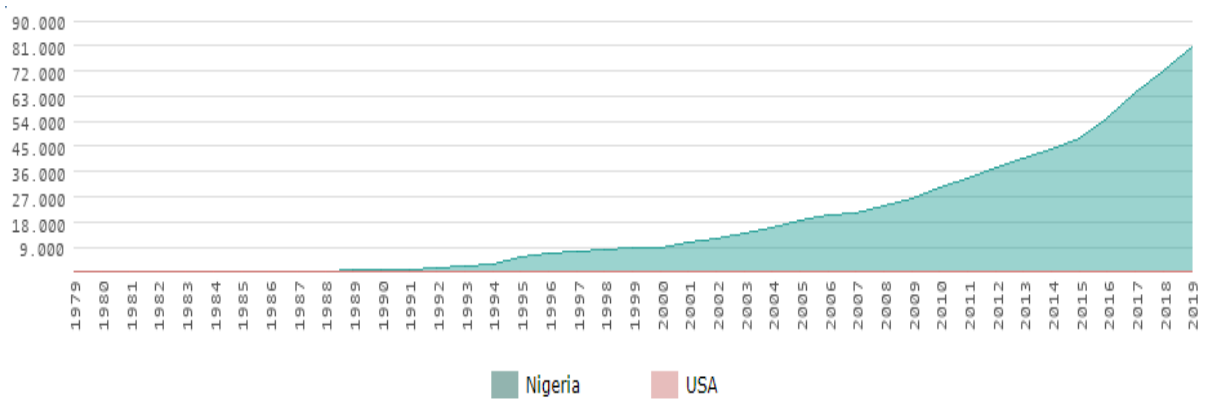


Figure 7 – Performance over the last 40 years compared to the US (performance based on 100% in 1978)

Value at the beginning of 2021: 895827.87 Naira. Price increase (= depreciation) in 42 years: 89482.8%. This corresponds to an average depreciation of 21305.43 Naira p.a.

Table 1.

Development of inflation rates for consumer goods in Nigeria

Year	Nigeria	USA	World
2019	11,40%	1,81%	2,19%
2018	12,09%	2,44%	2,42%
2017	16,52%	2,13%	2,19%
2016	15,68%	1,26%	1,55%
2015	9,01%	0,12%	1,43%
2014	9,06%	1,62%	2,35%
2013	8,48%	1,46%	2,62%
2012	12,22%	2,07%	3,73%
2011	10,84%	3,16%	4,82%
2010	13,72%	1,64%	3,33%
2000	6,93%	3,38%	3,43%
1995	72,84%	2,81%	9,08%
1990	7,36%	5,40%	8,13%
1985	7,44%	3,55%	6,81%
1980	9,97%	13,55%	13,98%
1979	11,71%	11,25%	n/a

Source – Development of inflation rates in Nigeria / WorldData.info [Electronic resource] – Access mode: https://www.worlddata.info/africa/nigeria/inflation-rates.php. – Access date. 19.09.2021.

Imports dominated almost twice as much in 2020.

Table 2.

Im- and Exports 2020

	Nigeria Total	Nigeria per capita	EU Total	EU per capita
Imports	72.18 bn USD	350.14 USD	7,314.16 bn USD	14,201.97 USD
Exports	39.94 bn USD	193.74 USD	7,834.94 bn USD	15,213.17 USD

It was not until 1999 that trade began to develop. Initially it was possible to secure a surplus of exports over imports, but over the years this trend reversed. Imports began to far exceed exports.

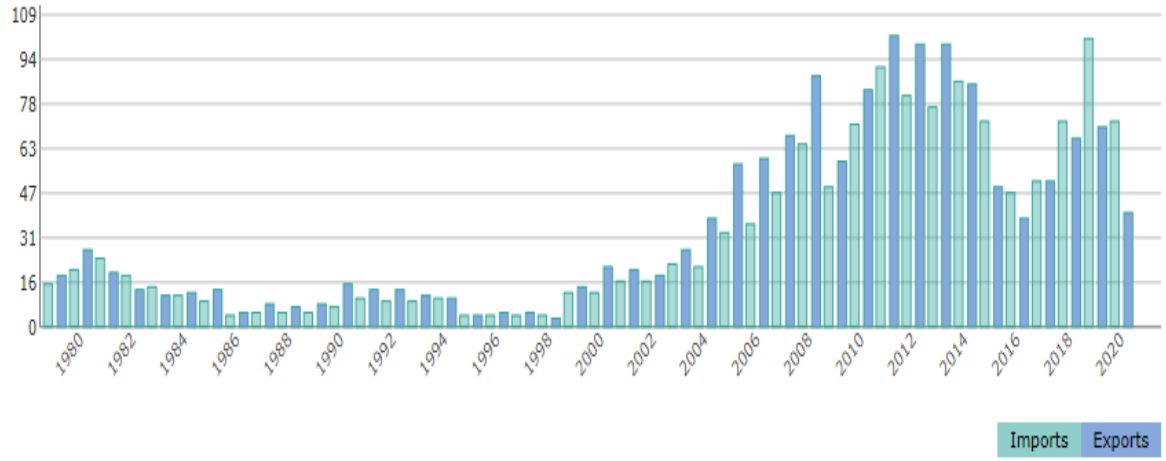


Figure 8 – Development of imports and exports in billion US dollars 1979 - 2020

From 1960 to 2020 the population of Nigeria increased from 45.14 m to 206.14 m people. This is a growth by **356.7 percent in 60 years**. The highest increase in Nigeria was recorded in 1978 with 3.09%. The smallest increase in 1961 with 2.05%. In the same period, the total population of all countries worldwide increased by 155.5 percent [5].

Global population growth is the result of birth rate and death rate. The world population is rising steadily. In 2020, it reached a total population of 7.753 bn people on our planet with a growth rate of 1.0%. With a growth rate of about 0.8% in the last decade, the United States are well in the middle of the global comparison. The last slight increase of it's growth rate was in 90s. By contrast, the states of Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (both located in Western Asia) are by far the leaders in recent decades. Growth rates of more than 15% per year were achieved there [6].

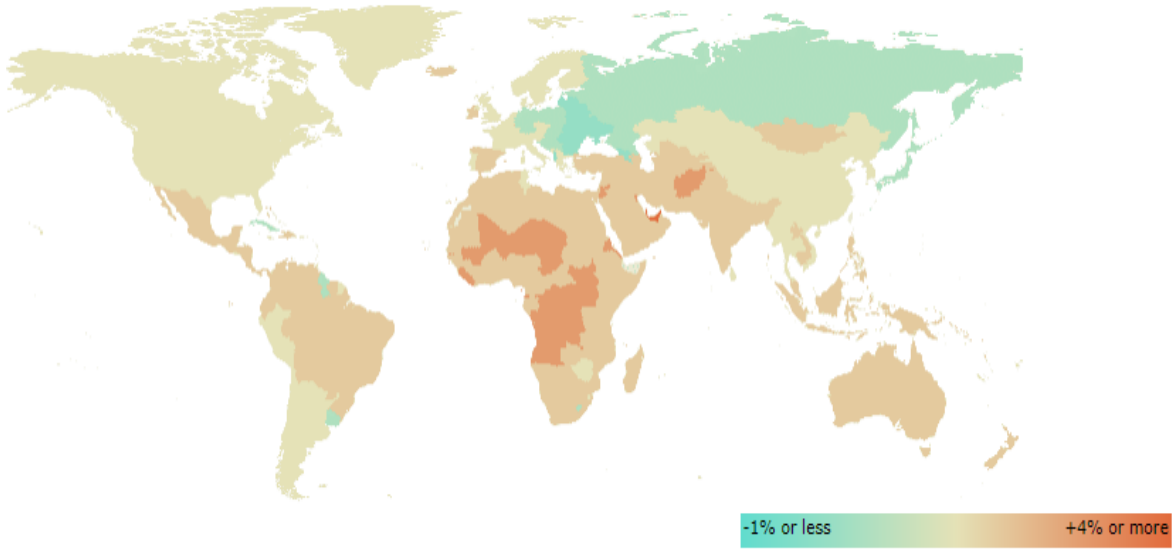


Figure 9 – Population growth 2011–2020

The average age in Nigeria fell by 0.04 years from 2012 to 2013 from 17.84 to 17.80 years (median value). Around 52% of the inhabitants live in the country's larger cities. This growing trend of urbanization is increasing by 4.1% annually [5].

About 40% of Nigerians are Christian, 50% are Muslim, and the rest follow traditional religious practices [1].

Table 3.

Population development in Nigeria since 1960 (Data in millions of inhabitants)

Year	Population Nigeria	Change	Birthrate	Deathrate	Population World	Change
1961	46.06 M	2.05 %	–	–	3,075 M	1,35%
1965	50.13 M	2.16 %	–	–	3,325 M	2,05%
1970	55.98 M	2.31 %	–	–	3,685 M	2,09%
1975	63.37 M	2.76 %	–	–	4,066 M	1,87%
1980	73.42 M	2.89 %	46.9 ‰	19.4 ‰	4,434 M	1,75%
1985	83.56 M	2.60 %	45.7 ‰	18.6 ‰	4,840 M	1,75%
1990	95.21 M	2.61 %	44.3 ‰	18.6 ‰	5,281 M	1,74%
1995	107.95 M	2.52 %	43.4 ‰	18.4 ‰	5,708 M	1,51%
2000	122.28 M	2.54 %	43.2 ‰	17.9 ‰	6,115 M	1,32%
2005	138.87 M	2.62 %	42.5 ‰	16.3 ‰	6,513 M	1,25%
2010	158.50 M	2.71 %	41.3 ‰	14.3 ‰	6,922 M	1,19%
2015	181.14 M	2.68 %	39.4 ‰	12.7 ‰	7,339 M	1,17%
2019	200.96 M	2.60 %	37.4 ‰	11.6 ‰	7,673 M	1,07%
2020	206.14 M	2.58 %	–	–	7,753 M	1,04%

Source – Population growth in Nigeria / WorldData.info [Electronic resource] – Access mode: https://www.worlddata.info/africa/nigeria/populationgrowth.php. – Access date. 19.09.2021.

Population growth is the result of the birth rate, the mortality rate and the migration rate. The example of the year 2019 in the graph: The population in Nigeria increased by about 5,089,000 inhabitants. In the same year, the death rate was 11.6 per 1000 people (~ 2,278,000 deaths) and the birth rate was 37.4 per 1000 people (~ 7,335,000 births). As a result, around 32,000 inhabitants have to be added by migration from other countries.

Over the past 10 years, the number of average deaths per year was 2,296,220 in Nigeria. The number of births was 7,060,958 annually. The development of births and deaths is displayed in the following graph. All data refer to births or deaths per 1000 inhabitants [5].

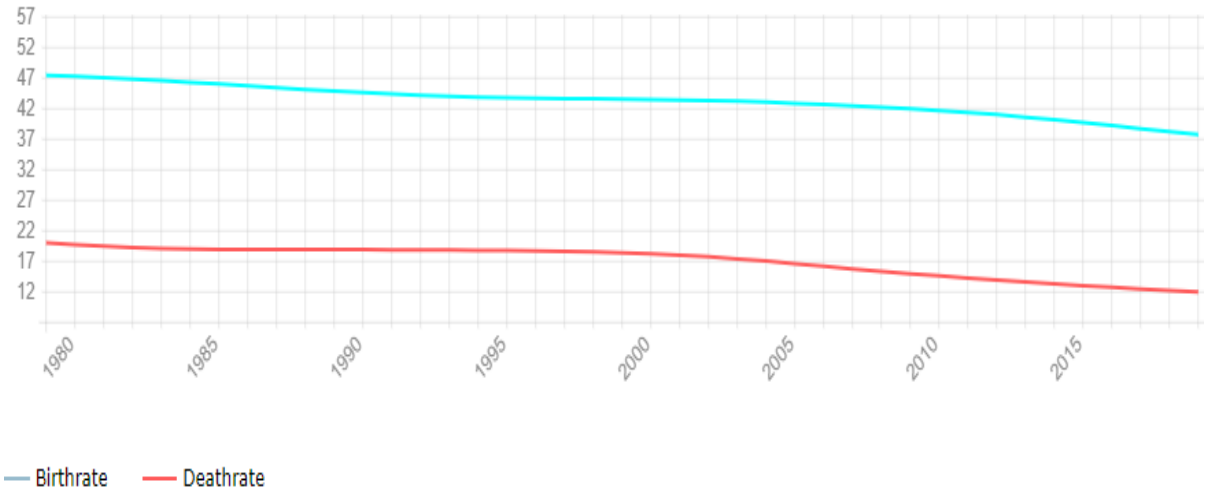


Figure 10 – Birth- and deathrate in Nigeria

The capital, Abuja, has the largest population (2,750,000). And Jalingo is one of the smallest urban settlements in Nigeria (118,000).

Table 4.

The biggest state capitals in Nigeria

City	Region	Population
Abuja / Capital	Abuja Federal Capital Territory	2,750,000
Kano	Kano	4,103,000
Ibadan	Oyo	3,649,000
Benin City	Edo	1,782,000
Jos	Plateau	817,000
Ilorin	Kwara	814,000
Kaduna	Kaduna	760,000
Enugu	Enugu	689,000
Port Harcourt	Rivers	638,000
Abeokuta	Ogun	593,000
Sokoto	Sokoto	564,000
Maiduguri	Borno	543,000
Calabar	Cross River	462,000
Uyo	Akwa Ibom	437,000
Katsina	Katsina	432,000
Ado-Ekiti	Ekiti	424,000
Akure	Ondo	421,000
Bauchi	Bauchi	316,000
Ikeja	Lagos	313,000
Makurdi	Benue	293,000
Minna	Niger	292,000
Umuahia	Abia	265,000
Gombe	Gombe	250,000
Gusau	Zamfara	227,000
Owerri	Imo	215,000
Awka	Anambra	168,000
Osogbo	Osun	157,000
Abakaliki	Ebonyi	134,000
Lafia	Nassarawa	127,000
Jalingo	Taraba	118,000

Source – Nigeria / WorldData.info [Electronic resource] – Access mode: https://www.worlddata.info/africa/nigeria/index.php. – Access date. 22.12.2019.

The majority of the population speaks Youruba (21.4%), followed by Hause (21.1%) and Ibo (18.1%).

Table 5.

Languages in Nigeria

Mother tongue	Distribution
Yoruba	21.4 %
Hausa	21.1 %
Ibo	18.1 %
Fula	11.3 %
Ibibio	5.6 %
Kanuri	4.1 %
Edo	3.3 %
Tiv	2.3 %
Ijo	1.8 %
Bura	1.6 %
other	9.4 %

Source – Nigeria / WorldData.info [Electronic resource] – Access mode: https://www.worlddata.info/africa/nigeria/index.php. – Access date. 22.12.2019.

18,075 people from Nigeria have fled in 2020 and applied for asylum in other countries. This corresponds to approximately 0.009% of all residents. The most destination countries hereof have been France, Germany and Italy. Overall, 79 percent of the asylum applications have been rejected. The most successful have been the refugees in Mexico and in Tunisia [7].

Of the countless refugees in 2020, most came from Venezuela and from Afghanistan. On the other side are Germany and Spain as most often chosen host countries for an application for asylum. For 2020, 904,531 initial refugee asylum applications were registered worldwide. The number of initial applications accepted was 299,013, or about 33%. The map shows the countries from which most people fled [8].



Figure 11 – Origin and host countries 2020

A total of 3,303 people from Nigeria fled to Germany. With a total of 303 positive decisions 18.41 percent of all applications have been accepted.

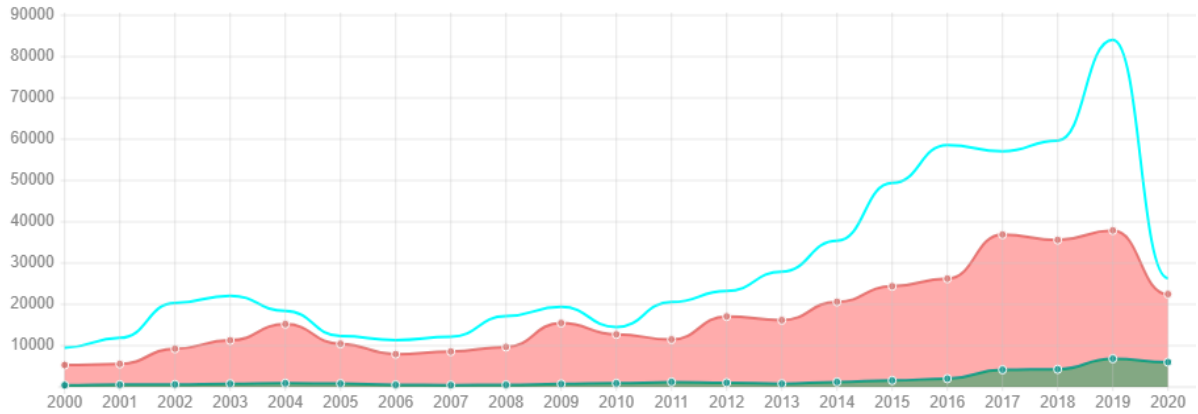


Figure 12 – Development of asylum applications from citizens from Nigeria 2000 to 2020
Note – The top line represents the total number of asylum applications (first applications + reviews). Below there are the number of recognized refugees (green) and the rejected applications (red).

Nigeria is not only a country from which many people escape. There are also refugees from other countries, who apply for asylum here and hope for a better future. Only in the year 2020 there have been 875 asylum applications from refugees of other countries. The most successful have been the refugees from Cameroon and from Syria.

	New Applications				Reviews			
Origin	applied	accepted	rejected	acceptance rate	applied	accepted	rejected	acceptance rate
Central Africa	413	250	30	89.3 %	0	0	0	
Cameroon	243	124	0	100.0 %	0	0	0	
Syria	137	43	0	100.0 %	0	0	0	
Congo (Dem. Republic)	41	21	5	80.8 %	0	0	0	
Lebanon	11	0	0		0	0	0	
Mali	9	0	12	0.0 %	0	0	0	
Ivory Coast	6	0	0		0	0	0	
Chad	5	0	0		0	0	0	
Sudan	5	0	0		0	0	0	
Togo	5	5	5	50.0 %	0	0	0	
Totals	875	443	52	89.5 %	0	0	0	

Figure 13 – Asylum applications of foreign refugees in Nigeria

In 2015 a total of 1,199,115 migrants lived in Nigeria. These are all residents who live permanently in the country but were born in another country. The amount includes granted refugees but no asylum seekers [7].

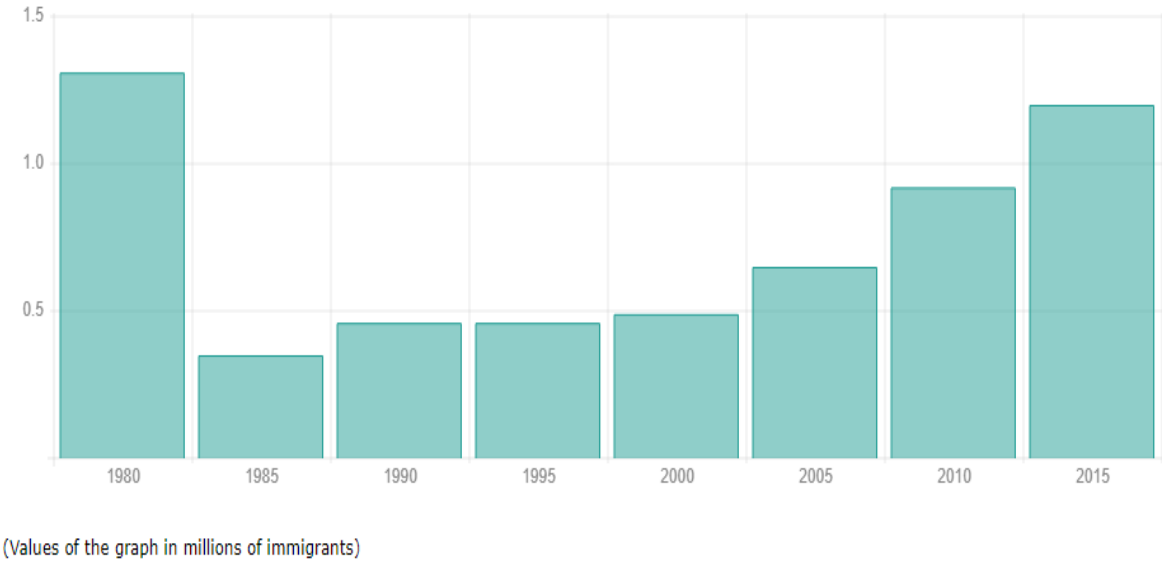


Figure 14 – National migrant stock from 1980 to 2015

Healthcare in Nigeria is slightly below average in a worldwide comparison. Probably the most important indicator that can be used to summarize the efficiency of all measures is general life expectancy. In other words, the theoretical age that a newborn child could potentially reach today. At the moment this age in Nigeria is 53.8 years for men and 55.6 years for women. For comparison: worldwide life expectancy is about 18.1 years lower (men: 70.6 / women: 75.0 years).

In total, the sum of 83.75 USD is spent per year and inhabitant. This corresponds to approximately 3.9% of the gross domestic product. Internationally, this amount averages 1,111.08 USD (~ 9.9% of the respective GDP).

From the previously infected and deceased people, in Nigeria results in a mortality rate of 1.3%. However, it should be borne in mind that death occurs an average of 19 days after the first symptoms appear. The time of the actual infection is therefore followed by several days until a person affected has a medical test carried out and the results are available [9].

Weight and size

	Male	Female
Body height	170 cm	158 cm
BMI	22.6	24.0
Weight	65.1 kg	59.7 kg

Diseases

	Nigeria	Ø worldwide
Diabetes *	3.10%	8.81%
Tuberculosis	0.22%	0.13%
Malaria	29.2%	5.7%
HIV / Aids	0.08%	0.04%

* The number of people suffering from diabetes refers only to inhabitants aged between 20 and 79 years.

Child vaccinations

	Nigeria	Ø worldwide
Measles	54.0%	85.7%
Hepatitis B	0.06%	0.08%
Tetanus	6.0%	0.0%
DTP *	5.70%	8.57%

* DTP is a three times combined basic vaccination against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus, which should be given to children up to the age of 23 months.

Figure 15 – Mortality rate of infected persons (2020)
Note – In Nigeria, 4.8% of all over 15-year-olds are still smokers.
15 percent of newborns are underweight.

Only around 20 percent of the population has access to an immediately available running water supply. At least via springs and wells within a maximum distance of 30 minutes or supplied water, 71% of the population is supplied with largely clean drinking water. In a global comparison, only about 71% of the population has direct access to tested and always available drinking water. Within the European Union, this share is 97%. Only in a few countries does the proportion fall below 10%.

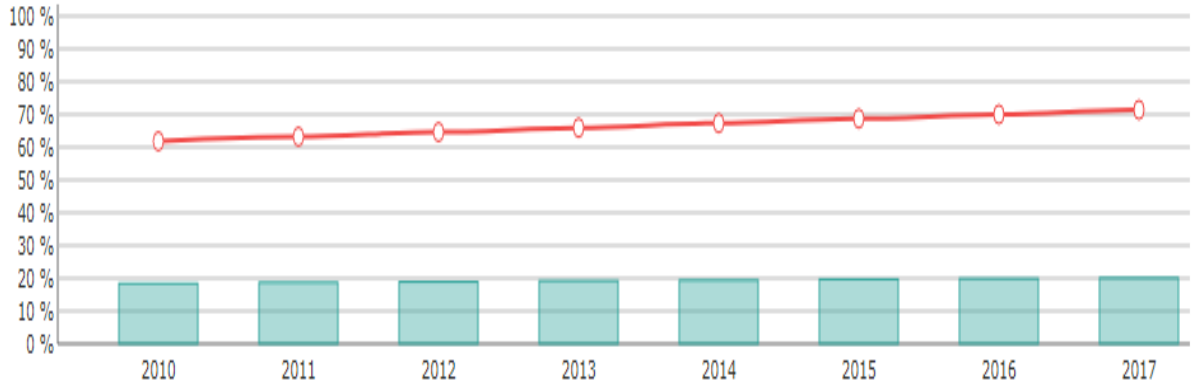


Figure 16 – Supply with drinking water

The most important measure in the energy balance of Nigeria is the total consumption of 24.72 bn kWh of electric energy per year. Per capita this is an average of 120 kWh.

Nigeria can provide itself completely with self-produced energy. The total production of all electric energy producing facilities is 29 bn kWh, also 119% of own requirements. The rest of the self-produced energy is either exported into other countries or unused. Along with pure consumptions the production, imports and exports play an important role. Other energy sources such as natural gas or crude oil are also used.

Electricity	total	Nigeria per capita	USA per capita
Own consumption	24.72 bn kWh	119.92 kWh	11,842.76 kWh
Production	29.35 bn kWh	142.38 kWh	12,428.52 kWh

Crude Oil	Barrel/day	Nigeria per capita	USA per capita
Production	1.99 m bbl	0.010 bbl	0.033 bbl
Export	2.10 m bbl	0.010 bbl	0.004 bbl

Natural Gas	Cubic meters	Nigeria per capita	USA per capita
Own consumption	17.24 bn m³	83.63 m³	2,329.70 m³
Production	44.48 bn m³	215.78 m³	2,345.48 m³
Export	27.21 bn m³	132.00 m³	272.24 m³

Figure 17 – Energy Balance

In 2015, renewable energies accounted for around 86.6 percent of actual total consumption in Nigeria [10].

Energy source	total in Nigeria	percentage in Nigeria	percentage USA	per capita in Nigeria	per capita USA
Fossil fuels	73.72 bn kWh	80,0 %	70,0 %	357.64 kWh	20,230.06 kWh
Nuclear power	0.00 kWh	0,0 %	9,0 %	0.00 kWh	2,601.01 kWh
Water power	17.51 bn kWh	19,0 %	7,0 %	84.94 kWh	2,023.01 kWh
Renewable energy	0.00 kWh	0,0 %	14,0 %	0.00 kWh	4,046.01 kWh
Other energy sources	921.55 m kWh	1,0 %	0,0 %	4.47 kWh	0.00 kWh
Total production capacity	92.16 bn kWh	100,0 %	100,0 %	447.05 kWh	28,900.09 kWh
Actual total production	29.35 bn kWh	31.8 %	43.0 %	142.38 kWh	12,428.52 kWh

Figure 18 – Production capacities per energy source

Alone at Murtala Muhammed International Airport operate 27 airlines to and from 43 destinations. The only airline of Nigeria is Overland Airways and approaches 4 destinations. The biggest airlines based in Nigeria – Overland (Overland Airways) [11].

Table 6.

The 17 biggest airports in Nigeria

IATA	Name	City	Airlines
LOS	Murtala Muhammed International Airport	Lagos	27
ABV	Nnamdi Azikiwe International Airport	Abuja	8
PHC	Port Harcourt International Airport	Port Harcourt	7
KAN	Mallam Aminu International Airport	Kano	6
ENU	Akanu Ibiam International Airport	Enegu	2
QUO	Akwa Ibom International Airport	Uyo	1
BNI	Benin Airport	Benin	1
GMO	Gombe Lawanti International Airport	Gombe	1
CBQ	Margaret Ekpo International Airport	Calabar	1
QRW	Warri Airport	Warri	1
IBA	Ibadan Airport	Ibadan	1
ILR	Ilorin International Airport	Ilorin	1
QOW	Sam Mbakwe International Airport	Owerri	1
JOS	Yakubu Gowon Airport	Jos	1
KAD	Kaduna Airport	Kaduna	1
SKO	Sadiq Abubakar III International Airport	Sokoto	1
YOL	Yola Airport	Yola	1

Source – The 17 largest airports and airlines in Nigeria / WorldData.info [Electronic resource] – Access mode: https://www.worlddata.info/africa/nigeria/airports.php. – Access date: 16.09.2021

The net of streets and highways has a total length of 195,000 km. Theoretically, this is 0.95 meter for each of the 206.14 millions inhabitants of the country. Nigeria hereby ranks 210th in a worldwide comparison. With a length of 0.02 meters of railway tracks per person Nigeria come 128th worldwide. The given waterways are refered to inland traffic on rivers and canals. The number of harbours additionally includes the ones on the 853 km long coastline [12].

	Nigeria			Africa		
	total	per 1 mio inhabitants	per km²	total	per 1 mio inhabitants	per km²
Roadways	195,000 km	945.96 km	211.09 m	3,002,100 km	2,239.71 km	99.00 m
Railroads	3,800 km	18.42 km	4.11 m	89,000 km	66.41 km	2.94 m
Waterways	8,600 km	41.72 km	9.31 m	50,100 km	37.35 km	1.65 m
Commercial harbors	728	3.53	0.001	7,482	5.58	0.000
Airports	54	0.26	0.058	3,158	2.36	0.000

Figure 19 – Transport and infrastructure in Nigeria

Compared to the European Union, Nigeria is massively lagging behind in the development of telecommunications. Under the country code +234, there were a total of 184.70 m connections in 2019. Among them were 184.59 m million mobile phones, which corresponds to an average of 0.92 per person. In the EU, this figure is 1.2 mobile phones per person. In the expansion of broadband Internet connections, Nigeria is back. Around 42% of all residents have access to the Internet. Approximately 0% have their own fast Internet connection, which is at least faster than the previous ISDN (more than 2048 kbit/s). With about 1,234 webhosts, Nigeria is below the world's average by population.

With an average download speed of 15.60 Mbit/second for fixed-network broadband internet, Nigeria ranked 151st in an international comparison. The upload rate was only 14.25 Mbit/second (120th place). The quality of the Internet, consisting of signal fluctuations (jitter) and latency, is very far ahead at 20th place. In mobile internet, i.e. on tablets and smartphones, Nigeria comes 98th with a download speed of 23.39 Mbit/second. The upload speed of around 10 Mbit was enough for 113rd place [13].

Nigeria is party to the following trade agreements: COMESSA – Community of Sahel-Saharan States, ECOWAS – Economic Community of West African States, OPEC – Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The country is a member of the following trade economic alliances: African Union, Non-Aligned Movement, Commonwealth of Nations, G20 – Developing Nations, G33 – Forum for developing countries, OIC – Organization of Islamic Cooperation, UN – United Nations, UNESCO, WTO – World Trade Organization [1].

Thus, this small analysis of the socio-economic indicators of Nigeria shows the promising directions of growth of the country's economy.

Bibliographic list

1. Nigeria / WorldData.info [Electronic resource] – Access mode: https://www.worlddata.info/africa/nigeria/index.php. – Access date. 22.12.2019.
2. The climate in Nigeria / WorldData.info [Electronic resource] – Access mode: https://www.worlddata.info/africa/nigeria/climate.php. – Access date. 19.09.2021.
3. Indicators of economy in Nigeria / WorldData.info [Electronic resource] – Access mode: https://www.worlddata.info/africa/nigeria/economy.php. – Access date. 19.09.2021.
4. Development of inflation rates in Nigeria / WorldData.info [Electronic resource] – Access mode: https://www.worlddata.info/africa/nigeria/inflation-rates.php. – Access date. 19.09.2021.
5. Population growth in Nigeria / WorldData.info [Electronic resource] – Access mode: https://www.worlddata.info/africa/nigeria/populationgrowth.php. – Access date. 19.09.2021.
6. Population growth by country / WorldData.info [Electronic resource] – Access mode: https://www.worlddata.info/populationgrowth.php. – Access date. 19.09.2021.
7. Asylum applications and refugees from Nigeria / WorldData.info [Electronic resource] – Access mode: https://www.worlddata.info/africa/nigeria/asylum.php. – Access date: 18.09.2021.
8. Countries of origin and destination of refugees / WorldData.info [Electronic resource] – Access mode: https://www.worlddata.info/refugees-by-country.php. – Access date. 18.09.2021.
9. Healthcare in Nigeria / WorldData.info [Electronic resource] – Access mode: https://www.worlddata.info/africa/nigeria/health.php. – Access date: 18.09.2021.
10. Energy consumption in Nigeria / WorldData.info [Electronic resource] – Access mode: https://www.worlddata.info/africa/nigeria/energy-consumption.php. – Access date: 17.09.2021.
11. The 17 largest airports and airlines in Nigeria / WorldData.info [Electronic resource] – Access mode: https://www.worlddata.info/africa/nigeria/airports.php. – Access date: 16.09.2021.
12. Transport and infrastructure in Nigeria / WorldData.info [Electronic resource] – Access mode: https://www.worlddata.info/africa/nigeria/transport.php. – Access date: 16.09.2021.
13. Telecommunication in Nigeria / WorldData.info [Electronic resource] – Access mode: https://www.worlddata.info/africa/nigeria/telecommunication.php. – Access date: 16.09.2021.

Ким Игорь

ABSTRACT

Looking back at history, order of birth among siblings in families of various cultures and race forms an important concept, which can cast light on how siblings in pursuits of academic success are thriving compared to one another. It comes only naturally that individual child grows differently as one progresses throughout his/her life. We can thus assume that those who are born first can deliver the results significantly or otherwise different from those were born later on. More specifically, their academic triumphs can be of various magnitudes based on their nurture experience form parents. It is also not surprising that their temperaments are largely dependent on their first group experience.

As said by Adler, temperament features and personal behaviors are directly influenced by how one progresses throughout one's life, which, in turn, is contingent with birth order. This research was done with a purpose to examine the correlation between birth order and academic accomplishments, which furthermore gives way to understand the aforementioned correlation more deeply.

Our research is done with a purpose to examine whether the order of birth is somehow associated with academic accomplishments of Level 2 CPFS students of Westminster International University in Tashkent. We used a descriptive approach in our studies here and its locale is Westminster International University in Tashkent, with a total population of 170 CPFS Level 2 students registered in 2019-2020. We used Sloven's Sampling approach with an error margin of 5 percent and the size of population of 140 respondents. We tailored questionnaires to use them in collecting data among respondents.

As per problems statement, results were a larger number of respondents with middle children with superior academic achievements. Similarly, a p value of 0.586 was found and as it surpasses a 0.05 threshold it unveils no significant correlation between the respondent's order of birth and their corresponding academic hachements. Thus, we accept the null hypothesis.

Main Text

1. Introduction

Order of birth among siblings in families of various cultures and race forms an important concept. Children tend to act contrarily to one another regardless the same upbringing environment, which they were raised in, such as neighboring communities, and the fact that they inherited identical genetic pools from both of their parents. There are some ideas that postulates firstborns tend to exhaust better part of 'uterine environment', thus progressing healthier and stronger unlike their sibling, who were born later on. (Adams, B. N. 1972). Similarly, the idea expands to how those who were born first are explained as being more responsible, with evident drive for success and perfectionism, while those who were born later on and